The Late Northern Elections. The Milwaukee News makes the following comments upon the results of the recent elections in the North, which we most heartily indorse: A merely partison victory is of comparatively trifling significance to the nation or the community generally . It makes no essential difference as to what the names of the persons are who draw salaries for public services and control official appointments. But the triumph of certain defined and fundamental political principles is quite a different matter, involving the permanent welfare of the people and the permanent

fortunes of the republic. It is useless to deny the full import and character of the recent Republican or Abolition victories in the North. They mean something more than the success of a party. They are a declaration in favor of certain principles and purposes bearing upon the future life of the nation. They signify the mastery not of certain men, but of certain ideas. They mean the present perpetnation of the sectional logic of SUMNER and Wilson-the popular adoption of the disunionism of Garrison and Phillips. A majority of the Northern people have deliberately determined to wage a war at the ballot-box and in the tented field for the supremacy of the Federal government over the States and for the supremacy of the North over the nation. The contest which was begun for the salvation of the Union has become a war for sectional domination, and for this the people have given their verdict, and for this the war must now go on.

The men who have done vain but noble battle under the Democratic banner, have sought solely the restoration of the Union-the old Unionthe Union of Washington and of '87. Their defeat proves that the Union they talked for and voted for has lost its prestige in the hearts of the people. That Union is no longer respected either at the North or the South as the sum of political blessings. For the present, it is a dream of the past. Hereafter the contention is to be for new conditions of unity and for a new government. The days through which we are passing are days which will be commemorated in history as the snoch of the second American revolution.

Under these circumstances the friends of the Union at Washington have a clear and undisputed duty to perform. If they cannot arrest the desolating tide and save all that which is lost, they can preserve many of the original principles of the government and transmit to the future the same undying love of liberty which has characterized their forefathers and themselves. If they cannot immediately restore the lost stars to the constellation, they can at least in part preserve the lustre of those that remain, trusting to the future for a more wholesome popular sentiment and a wiser action on the part of the people and their rulers. The monopoly of power which has been placed in the hands of the dominant party and the furnace of affliction through which the people are destined to pass as the consequences of the error, will not delay this consummation.

Judge Perkins' Letter.

It is due to the gentlemen who signed the letter to Judge Perkins requesting him to permit the use of his name as a candidate before the pext Democratic State Convention for renomination for his present position, to state that the response of Judge Persins which appeared in the Sentinel of Tuesday morning last, was never submitted to them, and they neither knew its character or saw its contents, until it appeared in print. The views expressed by Judge Perkins are his own, and he alone is responsible for them. They were put forth without consultation with his political friends, and we presume there was no intention on his part to commit any one but himself to his present opinion of the policy of the hour.

Judge Perkins says:

"I am for continuing to give a fair and efficient support to the vigorous prosecution of the war, as prosecuted."

We do not know as he intended by this expression to approve or acquiesce in the monstrous usurpations and corruptions of the party in power which have been developed in its prose cution of the war, although that interpretation is placed upon it. If that is his meaning it certainly stultikes his past record and even his re view of the causes and the conduct of the war in the letter we are commenting upon. The Democratic party occupy no such equivocal position as that. It has condemned these abuses of power and the partizan policy which the Administration has forced upon the country regardless of its profession of no partyism, and where it has stood it will continue to stand.

"The War Democracy." The Chicago Post, a "War Democratic paper," in noticing the call for a convention of the "War Democracy" of the Northwestern States, to meet in that city, says that "the attempt to establish a party in this State to be called the 'War Democracy," intended to act independently of and against the Democratic party, is a very weak invention in which we hope no Democrat will be induced to take a share."

The convention is called to meet here. This is a good healthy city, with any abundance of hotel accommodations. No more pleasant locality could be selected. Let the convention be as numerous as it may, Chicago will have room and a welcome for all. Nevertheless, we doubt if the convention will find many Democrats here who will approve of that or any other political organization, outside of the Democratic party, to make war upon that party. The Democracy have had no National Convention since the war commenced, and consequently has had no formal declaration of its principles. That convention will be held in a few months, and then, and not till then, will be the time for men to say whether they will follow that party any longer or not

Pennsylvania has sent 164,257 three years' men to the war, and yet her aggregate vote in the recent election was 31,000 larger that it was it 1860. If we estimate that 30,000 of these soldiers were sent into the State to vote, the increase of the aggregate vote in three years is 164,257. Who believes there has been any such actual increase? Who does not see, on the face of these figures, evidence of the perpetration of gigantic frauds?

There are some things so palpable as to universally known. Of these are air, light and darkness. But not more palpable are these than the stapendous frauds enacted by the administration in the recent State elections.

The Progress of Despotism.

Fundamental principles are ever disregarded The doubtful or dangerous character of the means used is wholly overlooked in the supposed purposes of the great end in view; and on men go, submitting to the usurpation one after another. until revolution usually comes to the rescue to save the State from anarchy.

The Farmer's War Tax. The following item of news will be of interest to our farmer friends and subscribers. It is one of the least of the war taxes they pay:

UNITED STATES REVENUE TAX. Farmers who butcher their own stock-that is, the stock they have raised and fattened on their own farms must make a return under oath to the Assistant Assessor, of all stock thus slaughtered and sold. They do not need a license, unless they sell \$1,000, but they are bound to pay 20 cents per head for all cattle over 18 months old, five cents for all under 18 months, six cents for each hog, and three cents for each sheep.

The Charges Against Rosecrans, The following manly and touching extract from a private letter written by General Rosechans to who read it the conviction that he has been hardly that a few of us have escaped starvation by being very opportunely ordered away from Chattaused by the Administration press in the charges nooga. Cumberland. He writes:

lies which are put forth through the press to blast as a half ration. my reputation, such as disabling mental disease, the use of opium, disobedience of orders in not headed by such a Government. That the people wery stitted allowance considering the season of will accept them, or that God will prosper their the year and the large number to be supported authors, I do not believe. Personally, I com- within the parrow limits of the picket line. mend myself to the just and merciful One who knows what is the best for me."

That General Grant, or Thomas, may prove ing, not even in my verdant years when the better commander than General Rosechans, may prove true, and, if so, the Administration whilst billing and cooling with some of the dovewill be justified in making the change; but it is like angels of my boybood days. After crossing nonstrous that these shameful charges should be the pontoon bridge I forgot my usual gravity put forth semi-officially, if there is no founda- and raised two or three hearty shouts that retion for them. The sympathies of the public will something unusually consoling to my pent up be with the deposed General in this matter.

A Specimen "Union" Man. Parson Browntow, at the outbreak of the re- ment) and fell asleep and did not wake till daybellion, published the Knoxville Whig. We recollect the tone of that paper for a time. An exchange has reproduced a few extracts from the most profound felicity behind a blazing Parson, dated the 13th of April, 1861:

We have become satisfied that the weakness of the President and infamy of his counsels will re the nature of my position; yet nothing daunted, sult in a complete and final separation of all the I started upon their trail, which was indelibly slave States from the Union, and in a bloody fixed in mud from one to two feet deep. The

Abolition course is being pursued (at Washing- owing to the recent heavy rains and the great ton) which will crush out the border States, and finally cause the North and the South to drift to actually mire the mules in many places, and away from each other.

have to record our deep regrets that its conservative, peace loving and sound nationality of sentiment is not to be carried out. The new adminstration, we feel confident, will prove, in a very wild relief from their coverings, and form masses short time, to be an atheistical, deistical and abolition swindle.

The Parson has about as much sense now as streams of water, tumbling among the rocks behe had then, when he was very naturally sup- low with singular grandeur. In a deep ravine, posed off for Dixie.

The Russian Ball.

nottoes and devices at the late shoddy festival in producing an exceedingly wild yet interesting New York, and, singularly enough, no one thought to give prominence to this frank and into the fissures and cavities, then tumbling over sincere statement of HENRY WARD BERCHER in | precipitous rocks, often twenty feet, dashing the

"A gentleman asks me to say a word about the Russians in New York Harbor. As this is a little private confidential meeting [laughter, | I will tell you the fact about them. [Laughter] The After traveling some four miles, my horse befact is this: It is a little piece of coquetry. [Laughter.] Don't you know that when a woman thinks her suitor is not attractive enough, she takes another beau, and flirts with him the face of the old one? [Laughter.] New York is flirting with Russia, but she has her eye on England. [Cheers.] Well, I bear men say this is a piece of pational folly that is not becoming on the part of the people that is so reputedly wise, and in such solemn and important circumstances It is said that when Russia is now engaged in suppressing the liberty of Poland, it is an indeent thing for America to make believe to flirt with her. I think so too. [Loud cheers.]

the war by stating that it has developed the resources and power of the government. While

A Just Sentiment. This sentence from the National Intelligencer, love for the Union, the Constitution, and by respect for the laws. Who professes more have to seek shelter.

The Army Vote. but one or two of these letters containing tickets | see river, to Shell Mound. Another lot was forwarded, but how they fared | banks of the Tennessee.

we have not learned. at an early day from this city, was destitute of lo Jack, after an Indian who used to inhabit it. tickets until the soldiers procured them just be. Its cotrance is of most ample proportions, comnot to interfere in behalf of the democratic can- gradually lessen, as you pass on a few yards. the moral courage to resist the pressure upon explore the interior for a distance of three miles

able, how patriotic, or how enthusiastically for of leeches arranged in the cave and out, a large the prosecution of the war any candidate may business must have been carried on. Here, then, be, unless he has the administration stamp upon is what has prevented so many brave men him, he can have no votes worth counting in- from becoming soldiers-the digging of that vile side the military lines .- [Milwaukie News.

Marriage of Miss Kate Chase--Imposing Ceremonies -- Republican Roy-

The marriage of Senator Sprague of Rhode Island and Miss Kate Chase, daughter of the Treasury Secretary, was celebrated at the Captol in Washington on Thursday evening, and is said to have been the "most brilliant occasion of and elsewhere were taken into the comparison or Gen. Hooker's army is passing up the south ot, is not stated. It was attended by the Press side of the river, and guards are being stationed ident and all the members of the Cabinet, Lord | at convenient points along the way. Schenck, McDowell, and a host of others, several Admirals and Commodores, and, in short, a town. rilliant asemblage, embracing many of the most distinguished people of the country and of the representatives of foreign governments. The

Abolition Falsehoods Concerning Democrats.

Potomac flotilla.

The Abolition journals forget their consistency and their logic. A little while ago they denounced, with unmeasured frenzy, the Democratic leaders and masses. All were "zympathizers with treason," "copperheads," "peace men," "opposed to the war," "in league with Jeff. Davis." But now these same prints want a cessation of party conflicts, and invite all hands to go to work to recruit our armies. If they told the truth before election, not a Democrat is fit to be intrusted with a musket. We want only honest, patriotic, true Union men in our armies. But its value; and it is so ingrained into their creed, the Abolition journals lied before election and as the very foundation of their liberty, that no are confessing their lies after election. And one man or party will dare to trample on it. Your

The following extract from Burke is fa and so will go your liberty."-[H. Laurens' photograph which the "swarms" of "nine hundred thousand" "flaming glants" among us may study with profit:

"I can conceive no existence under heaven that is more truly odious and disgusting than an importent, helpless creature, without civil wisdom or promilitary skill, without a consciousness of any other qualification for power but his servility to it, bloated with pride and arrogance, and calling for battles which he is not to fight."

Our Army Correspondence-From Chattanooga. BRIDGEFORT, ALX., Nov. 5, 1863. a friend in Washington, will carry with it to all MR. EDITOR:- I am most happy to inform you

they made so loosely against him, to justify his Two brigades of Gen, Palmer's division were removal from the command of the Army of the ordered to go to Shell Mound on the 24th of last month. And as your humble servant figures now in the first brigade of the aforesaid "As to my removal from the command of the division, of course, he was one of the lucky fel-Army of the Cumberland, I have only to say that lows who escaped from that most horrible of I pray God that the country may be as well and | deaths which we had evaded for some weeks etter saved by another. As for the infamous previous by the use of what is known to soldiers

Our poor horses and mules-of which every humane man should have some considerationadvancing when ordered, in waiting for reinforce. fared rather worse than we did, for they had to nents, etc., etc., if I thought they came from live or die-many of them chose the latter alour Government, I would despair of a nation ternative-on whatever they could pick up, a We left Chattanooga at 2 o'clock A. M., and

never did the pale moon look so bright and pleas-

majestic Queen of night would burst from be-hind a wandering cloud to my consternation echod along the hills, to convince myself that feelings was in reality taking place. Satisfying my mind upon this point, I built a fire, sat down by it and finally laid down (to wait for my regilight. The regiment had passed by heedless of their dreary Esculapius who in company with Queen Mab was burried in the midst of the fire of logs in the edge of a woods close to the river bank. Waking up suddenly, I soon learned from some stragglers road follows the course of the river for six miles, then takes up a spur of the Cumberland Moun-An unwise, unpatriotic, not to say reckless, tains, which it ascends by a very easy rise, but amount of travel upon it, the mud was so deep as render the movements of wagons very slow. The rebels kept up a constant fire of small arms upon us all day, but the distance was too great We are pleased with Lincoln's inaugural, and to make their weapons effective. Broken wagons, dead mules and horses line the road the entire distance up the mountain. Toward the summit the massive lime stone rocks project in of precipice often exceeding one hundred and fifty feet. From the rocky fissures pour through which the road stretches, a considerable stream flows. Its banks are hid by the rich green leaves of the two native varieties of laurel. of the mountain spruce, and occasionally the There seems to have been a paucity of suitable umbrella tree, or magnolia tripelata-aitogether scene. Added to this, the rushing, foaming water as it dashes over its rocky bed, pouring spray and foam over the sedgy banks, creating at once a most remarkable and imposing spectacle. After I reached the summit, most of the troops

had left and passed on across the mountain. I lost no time in following after with all possible speed. gan to manifest evident signs of great fatigue, . and I found it necessary to select my own campground, which I soon found, by the side of a little pond of water .. There I deposited myself upon a bed of leaves, with my feet to the fire, my eyes to the starry heavens, and my thoughts upon the dear and loved ones at home. Some time in the night I was aroused by the sound of cannon in my rear. Not knowing the occasion of so much firing, nor its exact location, it certainly gave rise to some serious thoughts. I listened until weary, when I again fell fast asleep and did not wake until day light. The firing proved to be an attack made by the rebels upon Chattanooga, of which you have already heard.

The Republican papers apologize for Two days' march upon the mountain, through a wild, uninhabited district, brought us to the western slope, bordering on the rich and luxuriant Sequache Valley. The sun was fast dethis is true the war has likewise developed an scending behind the mountains beyond, and cast immense national debt which will drain the its ravs upon one of the most picturesque views resources of the country for generations to met with, perhaps, anywhere in the South. There, two thousand feet beneath us, lay this far-famed land, with its quadrangular fields, its luxuriant groves, beautiful farm houses and other build ings, and the graceful Sequache river rolling in its serpentine course through the centre, amidst may be adopted by every good Democrat: "We a death like stillness; and as the sun's last rays profess no political loyalty save that inspired by were kissing over the tranquil scene, I stood transfixed with admiration till the darkening shades of twilight reminded me of the necessity

The next day brought us into the valley, where the mud, and the rain which was pouring down, servel effectually to dispel my poetic vision of Information received from the Wisconsin regi- this fine valley, as viewed under circumstances ments enables us to state some of the reasons so wilely different the evening before. Five why the Democratic vote is not larger. Before days from Chattanooga, during which time we the election. Democratic tickets were forwarded | had only travelled 48 miles, found us crossing on in large numbers by mail. So far as heard from a pontoon bridge to the south side of the Tennes-

were received by those to whom they were ad- I was greatly disappointed in not finding the dressed. On the other hand, a large number of mound of shells from which Shell Mound derives tickets, containing the names of the Democratic | its name, and of which we have heard so much. andidates, was printed here in Wisconsin, by the Making the necessary inquiries of some of the Republicans, headed "Disunion Copperhead Val- resident chivalry, I soon learned that the mound andigham ticket." These reached the army and | had contributed to form the embankment of the were exhibited to the soldiers as the regular railroad and also the foundation for the depot Democratic ballots. One lot of tickets sent to building. No vestige of its original character the 14th, we are creditably informed were de- was left, except the undecayed remains of musliberately destroyed by officers of that regiment, cles which may be found anywhere along the

There is a cave of some importance at this The democratic 17th regiment, to which a place, which certainly afforded some curiosity to nultitude of democratic ballots were .forwarded a disappointed wonder seeker. It is called Niccoore the election, from private hands - posed of solid limestone rock, one hundred feet hroughout the army, democratic officers dared in width and thirty feet high-these dimensions didates, for fear of unpleasant personal conse- A very large stream of excellent water issues quences, and very few of the privates possessed from it, which is the channel by which one may The sides and crevices of the rocks within, are A fair and impartial vote in the army may be filled with clay, from which the rebels have been considered out of the question. No matter how extracting saltpeter, and from the large number

saltpeter from the bowels of the earth Lest I shall have already wearied your patience, must assure you that we are now at Bridgeport, Alabama, and in communication daily with Nash ville: that we are on full rations, and as long as we can hear the welcome whistle of the locomotive or steamboat we will think no more of the

horrors of starvation. The rebels have been driven from Lookout Mountain and the river road is now open to that the year." Whether the brilliant national vic- place, and I have no doubt that the comrades in Gen. Hooker's army is passing up the south

Lyons, Count Mercier, and other foreign minis-ters and attaches, Major Generals Halleck, first time, which will run within eight miles of Chattanooga, and within a few days, into the

A Remarkable Prediction. Henry Laurens was President of the Continentsmaids were Miss Chase, Miss Spinner and al Congress in 1776. In 1779 he was sent as Miss Nichols, neice to Governor Sprague. The Minister to Holland. On his way he was capgroomsmen were Major Baldwin, of General tured, and imprisoned in the tower of London Stahl's staff, Captain Haven of General McDow- for fourteen months. When Lord Shelburne ell's staff, and Captain Jones, fleet Captain of the became Premier, Laurens was brought up on babeas corpus and released. After his release he was treated with kindness and respect by the British authorities. He dined with Shelburne. After dinner, the conversation turned on the separation of the two countries. Lord Shelburne

"I am sorry for your people."
"Why so?" asked Laurens. "They will lose their babeas corpus," was the

half the people of this State followed these blind people will pick it up and attempt to use it, but guides in all their frantic folly and falsehood. how to appreciate it. At the first internal feud

The coal sent to market from all the Pennsylvania mines during the year 1963 already amounts to nearly nine millions of tons. It will obably reach ten millions, without including the roduct of the Western bituminous region.

-In a few days we shall hear all about the ngs of Banks' ex which sailed from New Orleans a few days, ago.

The following masterly and exhaustive letter powers of the lawful judges of the election, will carry the State into rebellion. be read with deep interest. We find it in the Under these circumstances, what was the order

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE) DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 3, 1863. His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of

Sin: Your letter of the 2d instant, in reply to I had already read it in the Baltimore papers of aiding and abetting those in arms." this morning. Your Excellency has in this respect the advantage of me, for though following

sented it; and when I was shown on the same taken by any one. order in question.

fiance of the known law of the State prohibiting of any other their presence; ordering military officers and Provost Marshals to arrest voters guilty, in the opinion of such officers, of certain offenses; and menacing judges of election with the power of the military arm in case this military order was not respected, is not an "undue interference" with the freedom of elections, I confess myself unable to imagine what is.

The purport of your Excellency's remarks in your letter to me is confined chiefly to a justifi cation of the exclusion of disloval voters from the polls by means of the administration of an oath of allegiance. Without stopping to analyze the particular oath in question, it may be sufficient to say that this clause of the order is by far the least objectionable of the three. If any who were once citizens of the United States have been guilty of such conduct as justly disfranchises them, let them take the consequences. I, for that question; and I shall never cease to

most remarkable items of the arbitrary authority reason alone that the Confederate authorities it assumes. The first places all persons supposed to have given "aid and comfort, or encouragement" to persons engaged in the rebellion, and those who "do not recognize their allegiance to | mond who are to be sent home at once, not as the United States," at the mercy of a military exchanged men, but as prisoners honorably and officer and Provost Marshal, and orders the lat unconditionally released. ter to arrest them when "approaching the polls," &c.; and the third clause intimates to the judges of election, in very unmistakable terms, the dana new law prescribed to them in this military or-

I am aware that your Excellency has so far modified the first of said sections as to substitute for it a direction to those Provost Marshals "to prevent all disturbance or violence, about the polls," &c.; and that, in speaking of the terms of they will be immediately returned home. the original order, you admit that "these officers being of necessity the exclusive judges as to who shall be arrested, the provision is liable to abuse." But I submit, with deference, that while this modification may relieve that part of the order of some of the most immoderate of its powers, it still leaves these officers the exclusive judges of who are guilty of violence or disturbances, and, of course, of who are liable to arrest therefor, and leaves them, consequently, the same opportunity for a similar abuse of power, the probability of which you may the more readily estimate when I inform you that several of them are themselves candidates at the same election for some of our

You refer several times in your letter to the their condition or their respective liability to vio

compare the course respectively taken by the de partment commanders in the two States. General Schofield, in his order of the 28th of to refer, when, in your letter to him, above men tioned, you commence by saving, "ander your down the following as the military law for Missouri on the subject of elections:

"The right," says he, "of the people peaceably to assemble for all lawful purposes, and the right freely to express their will at the polls, according to law, are essential to civil liberty. No inter-ference with these rights, either by violence, can" rule. threats, intimidation or otherwise, will be tolera-

Again, in the same order, he says:

be striking.

be allowed to enjoy that right.

Governor Bradford to the President. quires no comment, but then, I beg leave to remind you, she was hovering upon the brink of secession. Her legislators had been arrested but of Governor Branson, of Maryland, in reply to a short time before, to prevent them passing an the recent extraordinary letter of the President, ordinance for that purpose; and, at the election nctioning the military order of Gen. Schenck referred to, there was an organized secession interfering with the freedom of the elective fran- party under the guise of a peace party, with a nominated ticket in every county, and believed chise, and causing his subordinates to usurp the to be then actuated with the determination to

Washington National Intelligencer, and conceive of November, 1863, and, referring to the authorit to be of sufficiently transcendent importance to ity vested in him "to arrest all persons in rebelbe our excuse for the exclusion of other editorial | lion against the United States," proceeded to direct the arrest of persons appearing at the polls "known to have been recently in Virginia bearing arms against the authority and forces of the United States, and who have returned to their former homes with the view of taking part in the election;" as also of "other individuals, lately residents of Maryland, who have been engaged mine of the 31st ultimo, reached me to day, after in similar acts of hostility, or actively engaged in

The class of persons to be arrested, it will be observed, is much more distinctly marked by the our example, I shall send a duplicate of this to order of General Schenck, and there is consethe press, the probabilities are, looking to recent | quently much less margin for mistake or abuse events, that the military authorities will not allow of authority. Not only so, but the order does not seem to have applied to the proper residents When I wrote to you on Saturday last, I had of the State, but only to returning rebels; and not been able to procure a copy of the military so far from being "precisely" what Gen. Schenck order in reference to the election, and acted mere | has now directed, it only contains no expression ly on the rumors of its character. When I saw | which can by any implication be tortured into a it, as I did for the first time on Sunday, I found | menace of the judges of election, but prescribes it even more objectionable than rumor had repre- no oath of allegiance or any other oath to be

day a copy of your letter to Mr. Swann, in which I find no allusion in your Excellency's letter to you say you trust there is "no just ground for the fact adverted to in mine, that no military or test the suspicion" he had expressed, and declaring oath was ordered in either of the late important that you felt "mortified that there could be a elections that have aken place in Pennsylvania doubt upon this point of your (his) inquiry," and Ohio. If your Excellency cannot, as you which point was a suggestion by Mr. Swann say, confidently rely even upon loyal men "that the election about to take place will be at- "whose election may have depended upon disloy tended with undue interference on the part of al votes," and therefore cannot recognize the persons claiming to represent the wishes of the force of my suggestion that nearly all our candi government," I rested satisfied that I should re dates are loyal, it is difficult to see what reliance ceive from you a prompt countermand of the you could have reposed in such a candidate as Mr. Vallandigham, and quite as difficult for us to If the sending out of one or more regiments of enderstand why such a discrimination has been soldiers distributing them among several of the allowed against a State whose citizens claim to counties to attend their places of election, in de | be if not as numerous, at least as loyal as those

I have the henor to be, your obedient servant, A. W. BRADFORD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sufferings of our Prisoners at Richmond-Who is Accountable for Them-Nobic Conduct of General Meade-A Gay Winter in Washington-Preparations for Dissipation-Consequences of Lincoln's Abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] WASHINGTON, November 7.

When the readers of the Times shudder over the accounts of the sufferings endured by the one, have not interfered, and shall not interfere Union prisoners at Richmond, it is only right to prevent it. But I insist that the judges whom | that they should understand who is to blame for the State has provided are the exclusive judges of the continuance of such sufferings. The Conthe question of such citizenship, and that they federate authorities don't want them there. They shall be allowed to exercise their own judgment | find difficulty enough in feeding their own solprotest against any attempt of the military power few weeks ago, the cartel of exchange was sus in a loyal State to control that judgment, and pended by the Administration at Washington on especially against the use of any threats tending some trivolous punctilio, and it remains suspend to coerce an observance by these judges of any ed. We hold, in the various military prisons it law which such a power shall undertake to the East and West, some 12,000 Southern soldiers as prisoners. The Administration will not The first and third sections of the order are the allow these men to be sent home. It is for this continue to hold 15,000 Union soldiers who have fallen into their hands as prisoners.

But there are some Union prisoners at Rich

On the 28th of October a party of sixteen Union soldiers arrived at Gordonsville as prisoners, under escort, and were sent on to Richmond by gers they incur in case they disobey the military railroad. When Gen. Meade was compelled to authority. These sworn officers of the law have retreat, recently, from the Rappahannock toward Washington, he left safeguards around some der, and for disobedieuce of which they are to be houses occupied by ladies whose natural protecreported to "these headquarters," and must, of tors were not at home. For this humane and course, take warning of the consequences that Christian act, the act of a true soldier, the name of Gen Meade will always be held in honor. The soldiers thus left of course became prisoners. But they were treated with the kindness they deserved, were placed under no restraint, and were, as I have said, escorted to Richmond, whence

For thus preventing the stragglers of his army from committing depredations upon unprotected ladies, however, Gen. Meade has fallen under the displeasure of the Administration It is stated here to-day that a peremptory order has been sent to him to fight the enemy at once; and that, if he does not do so, he will be removed forthwith, and Gen. Foster appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac. If this statement is true, it is equivalent to saying that General Meade has been already removed. For he would far rather sacrifice himself than to permit his noble army to be defeated, and defeat is the only thing that can be looked for as the result of a collision between the two armies.

The approaching winter will be the gayest Missouri case, and to my approval of your course | season Washington ever saw. The preparations therein, and seem to think that the two States | that are being made for every description of disare in the same condition and have been treated sipation are on the most stopendous scale. The in like manner. Without pausing to compare population of the capital will be far greater than during any preceding winter. The capacity of lence at the polls, I propose to contrast the pro. | the hotels and boarding houses for accommodaceedings which have severally taken place in the ting the people who will be here, was exhausted two. You say, "My order in Missouri, which long ago. There is not a vacant house in the city, you approve, and General Schenck's order here or in Georgetown. Hundreds of people have enreach precisely the same end." The only action gaged houses in Baltimore, and will ride to this of yours in reference to the Missouri case, of city from that one every morning. The hotels which I have expressed approval, or of which I and boarding houses here will charge the most have any knowledge, is, as mentioned in my let- fabulous prices. Balls, routs and parties will be ter to you, that "disclosed in your letter of in. the order of the day. Money will flow like structions to General Schofield, bearing date the water Extravagance in dress, in equipage, and first of October last; and whether the instruc- in sumptuous living, will mark the daily life of tions contained in that letter and Gen. Schenck's the degenerate successors of Washington, of order "reach the same end," as you suppose, or Jackson, of Harrison, of Polk. In all these not, they certainly propose to reach it by very fashionable follies the President's household, we are gravely informed, will take the lead. Al-To estimate correctly this difference, we must ready Jenkins has given a gushing description of the new and elegant outfit of "the President's lady," and has dilated upon the gorgeous balls and banquets that are to be given at the White September, 1863, and to whom I understand you | House. God help the poor this winter, whose husbands and fathers have been forced off to the wars, while they are starving at home, with coal recent order, which I have approved," &c., lays at \$11 a ton, sugar 18 cents a pound, coffee 40 cents a pound, tea \$1 50 a pound, muslin 31 cents a yard, and flannel too dear to be bought. Balls and banquess at the White House; blood and balls of another kind, on the battle-field;

and starvation and anguish in the dwellings of the

The action of the Administration in regard to the French invasion of Mexico forms one of the most disgraceful features of our national interest. "Any officer, soldier or civilian who shall at- At any other period of our history, or under any tempt to intimidate any qualified voter in the ex other Administration, such action as that of the ercise of his right to vote, or who shall attempt French Emperor towards Mexico would have to prevent any qualified voter from going to the been treated as an act of direct hostility, and polls or voting, shall be punished by imprison would have called forth a declaration of war to-If these provisions are compared with the first | the power to resent this or any other national in and third section of General Schenck's order, the sult. In this case, it is more than an insult. A contrast, rather than the similarity, will, I think, restoration of the Union now is almost hopeless But if, after many years, the Union is finally re In your same letter to General Schofield, you stored, we will find a dependency of the French further say: "At elections, see that those, and | Empire firmly planted on our southwestern frononly those, are allowed to vote who are entited tier, and supported by the whole power of the to do so by the laws of Missouri." Not only French army and Navy. The administration of thus conceding to the State law the right to pre- Abraham Lincoln has abandoned the Monroe scribe the qualifications of the voter, but enjoin | doctrine for the same reason, and with the same ing upon the military commander to see that he ends in view, that it has swept away the writ of habeas corpus and trampled the constitution of Though your Excellency refers to the difference in the qualification required of voters in the gratify the malignant haired of the radicals of two States, I can hardly suppose, especially in the school of Charles Summer against the South. view of the unqualified and emphatic terms in In order to gratify those wicked fanatics, who which you recognize the control of the State boast, with reason, that they control the action laws, that you mean to place the recognition upon of the Administration, "it has been determined the ground that you approve the laws of one by the President," the official organ says, "not State and not of the other; and besides, I think, to take any official notice of the French invasion we might be allowed some benefit of the consid- of Mexico until our own domestic difficulties shall eration that in Missouri they have recently held a constitutional convention, which enabled them to remodel their laws on the subject of the elective in the establishment of a French menarchy in franchise—an opportunity we have not yet enjoyed, and which is necessary for the purpose of such modification, though such necessity might possibly be dispensed with hereafter, in view of the new power which military commanders claim to exercise in the premises.

The distribution of a French menarchy in America, and will never interfere with it. For no one can expect to live to see "our domestic difficulties adjusted,"—at least not while the present Administration remains in power; and that, according to all appearances, will be four more years at least. No American can contem-The conclusion of your Excellency's letter makes an allusion to past precedents in Maryland, and is evidently designed to make the point that I should be the last to complain of such an order, as it is, as you say, "precisely what Gen. Dix did" when I was elected Governor. If such was the case, the proceeding at least does not seem to have been very effective in reducing the vote of the State, as I received fifteen thousand country now would have been united and powerwote of the State, as I received fifteen thousand more votes than the highest candidate at the Presidential election the preceding year, and when a very large vote was polled in the State. But your Excellency will, I think, find that no such order was ever issued by Gen. Dix.

It is besides of some importance to note the difference in the condition of our State between ent existence among the nations of the earth.

Our Policy as Conquerors.

There can be no doubt, in any reasonable, in ing the failure of the republican experiment on that wisdom. by a gigantic despotism, like Russia, holding out following dispatch conspicuously: lying provinces, like Poland, in unwilling sub-

The Democratic party would not consent to the continuance of this war for another day, if they did not suppose the re-conquest of the South to be compatible with the preservation of our free Constitution. There was no one of the successive eplargements of our territorial limits which the people would have consented to purchase at the peril of the Constitution; nor are any of them lost, worth re-acquiring at that fatal price. The great problem now given to the nation to solve is State, and the same power remains in the same to recover the revolted States without subverting hands and will be used again to effect a similar our form of Government.

The most important reason why, at any cost short of the Constitution, we must conquer and hold the seceded States, is that two separate republics would never live in peace. Two nations would be a modern rehearsal of Athens and Sparta, whose discord and jealousies drenched Greece in blood, subverted its independence and overthrew its liberties. The North and South would, as two nations, hate and fear each other like the rival republics of Rome and Carthage, and we should be afflicted with wars worse than Punic until one or the other was exterminated. We cannot afford to have two rival governments: still less can we afford to lose the Constitution It is indispensable, therefore, that we should adopt a policy toward the South which shall save us from the ruinous necessity of holding it by sheer force, when we have conquered it by our

The Republicans scoff at the idea that the war

should be conducted with an intermixture of con cliation. They profess to consider such a proposition as an absurdity in terms-as contradicting the very idea of a war. But they take counsel of their passions rather than of reason or history, One would suppose that the first Napoleon, i anybody, understood what was consistent with war; that he, if anybody, would, in an attempt to blend policy with war, place at least due reliance on the latter. What this incomparable captain would not undertake to accomplish by war alone, it is absurd for this Black Republican Adminisat St. Helena, made his projected invasion of the Republican ticket. England a frequent topic, and both to Las Casas and O'Meara explained his plan in detail. As claiming, and insisting in some quarters, that it often as he mentioned the subject he gave great was a peace ticket, and denouncing those who prominence to his intended measures of conciliation, as a reason for thinking that he should have it a peace ticket. Thus large numbers of conserv succeeded. "I should have entered the British atives have voted with the Republicans, because capital," said he to Las Casas, "not as a conqueror, but as a liberator. I should have been would in Paris. No sacrifices, not even contributions, would have been extracted from selves to them not as conquerors, but as brothers. would have declared that our only wish

prosperity of the English people, and to these professions I would have strictly adhered." Naoleon took pains to explain that it was only by these conciliatory means that he had entertained any hope of success had he landed in England with an invading army. It was a leading part of his plan to conciliate and gain over the people. "If, indeed," said he to O'Meara, they supposed that I meant to render England a province of wonders." To the clumsy and shallow ridicule the authority of great names to support them. For the last ten years, at least, it has not been supposed that Louis Nupoleon is quite a simple ton; but in his recent conquest of Mexico he took the most studious pains to conciliate the people. Instead of aggravating their rancor and firing their opposition by threats of wholesale confiscation if they did not submit, his mouth has, from the beginning, been full of conciliatory words and fair promises. People may believe what they please respecting the sincerity of these professions; the fact that they are so assiduously made proves that they are thought an important means of success. Gen. Forey has not allowed his sol-

perial master have constantly affirmed that the people of Mexico should have a fair opportunity to establish a government of their own choice. Clever despots are too wise to exhibit their chains; but our abolition rulers seem to think brandishing the yoke a promising mode of securing submission. With minds too parrow to hold two ideas at once, they consider war and conciliation incompatible, and think an enemy is more easily reduced to submission the more you make it his Of all nations, ancient or modern, the most successful in making, holding or assimilating conquests, were the Romans. Their far sighted and able policy, formed on a correct knowledge of human nature and of the principles of govern ment, gave them the empire of the world. Their ment, gave them the empire of the world. Their treatment of the conquered was the reverse of civilization, instead of barbarism, and who will quered people their municipal governments, tol-

diers to pillage the inhabitants; he and his im

These differences in the manner of treating the conquered," says a French historian, "are important to remark, for they explain the power of Rome and the feebleness of Carthage." Thus we see that leaving the authority of the Constitution out of view, and reasoning as if we possessed over the South the unlimited rights of a queror, even on that supposition a successful policy of conquest requires the blending of magnanimity and forcearance, with the vigorous ex-

erated their religions, and frequently admitted

rial city. Carthage treated those she conquered

with great severety; but Rome, after their defeat,

left them to conduct their affairs pretty much as

ertion of military power .- New York World. Shall the President's Salary be Increased!

the question of the propriety of raising the President's salary. The modest sum of one hundred thousand dollars is proposed. The present salary, just one quarter that amount, has, till now, been deemed amply sufficient, and all our former President's have been content with it, and many of them retired with good fortunes, saved from deal of capital out of the results of the recent their salaries. It is not long since Republican State elections, claiming that they indicate a papers were circulating a statement that Mr. Lincoln had determined not to draw his last year's position as false as could well be taken. The salary for the present, for the reason that it fact is that the great body of the Democracy are might aid, even to a small extent, in meeting in favor of sustaining the government in all con-other and more pressing claims upon the treasury. Stitutional and lawful measures for the suppres-it would appear by this that the President had surplus funds from his salary, which he had no pres- Union. The party in power know this, and they ent occasion for using. He also invested eight have cunningly presented a false issue in the late thousand dollars from his salary in United canvass in Pennsylvania and New York. They States stocks in one year. The reason for have represented to the people that the Democthe increase of his salary is urged that "the cur- racy were opposed to any effort to uphold the recey is depreciated," a singular admission, by an abolition paper, of a generally received fact. Why should not the chief of the party in power submit as patiently to bis individual losses from the policy adopted by the party which placed him the canvass, but now claim a Republican success. there, as others? The inconveniences arising By these false pretences they have stolen the from a depreciated currency fall alike upon all. votes of thousands of honest men, who, had they All should, as far as possible, accommodate them-not been beguiled by demagogues and partisans, selves to circumstances, in times like there. Ex-would have voted the conservative ticket. It travagance in the White House is no more becoming than it is elsewhere. The Washington
correspondent of the Springfield Republican announced that this would be a "gay season at
teen thousand imported soldiers to defeat the Washington, whether our armies triumphed or failed." This, no doubt, requires funds; but we should be much better pleased to see the White House set an example of frugality, than to quad raple its means. The example of economy, on the part of the Executive Mansion, will exert a salutary influence everywhere .- Detroit Press.

"No one who wishes the South well, in its gallant struggle for independence, can regret that this party has been defeated, for it is far more cided the question in the negative in both instances, when the articles are taken in a pure win over by fair promises, than the open enemy that attempts to control it with the bayonet."

The Elections.

The result of the elections in the two great structed mind, that two (or even three or four) States of New York and Pennsylvania this fall free republics within the present limits of the bas been the success of the Administration ticket United States would be preferable to one great courtailized despotism, if there were a fair probability that such republics could co exist side by conservative men. It is perfectly evident, on a side with no more wars than are usual among view of the Northern States, that they may, with coterminous nations. No man whose prefer three or four exceptions, be carried for the conence for republican government is intelligent and servative ticket on the Presidential campaign, if foundee on principle, would besitate even to take the conservative party are wise, and it becomes the chance of such wars in preference to witness- them to study the result this fall with a view to

this continent. The United States would have It is not to be concealed that the Administraset a glorious and inspiring example to nations tion has exercised a controlling influence over struggling against their oppressors, even if we the late elections, by sending home picked sol-had never made the Louisiana nor the Florida diers to vote a particular ticket. No concealment purchase, nor annexed Texas, nor acquired Cali- of this is attempted. On Saturday last the omnifornia. No particular number of States or defi- bus in which we rode down Broadway was nite territorial magnitude is essential to our sys- stopped, and the street actually blocked up by a tem. Our country was as glorious, and its sys- flow of several hundred soldiers, just off the cars, tem of government as nearly perfect, when it con- rushing like a flock of sheep across the city tosisted of only thirteen, or eighteen, or twenty | ward the trains on which they were going out to four States as at any subsequent period. Our their voting places. The city was thronged with chief boast has always been of our free institu- them for several days, and so bold and barefaced tions as secured to us by our admirable Conititu- was this partisan injustice that on Monday last tion. If this should fail, it would be no compen- the radical papers, such as the Tribune and the sation (scarcely a consolation) to see it replaced Times, made no secret of it, but published the

"WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 1. "For the last three days an unusually large number of soldiers have secured furloughs for fifteen days, and have been leaving the city in extra as well as regular trains for their homes particularly for New York. One of the railroad agencies has been for several days and nights, and still is open to furnish tickets to the travelers, including convalescents from the hospitals." This sharp trickers unquestionably made a

difference of several thousand in the vote in our result. We must therefore face this fact in making calculations for the Presidential campaign. How we are to overcome our fraudulent opponents, who possess and who spent millions of public money on elections, to enable them to keep power in their hands? The Administration gave transportation to these soldiers, sent home to vote, making an expense of not less than a half million of dollars, including the time and pay of the men, which the purse-holding position has enabled dishonest and untrustworthy men to make in controlling our election. How shall we overcome all this power and fraud?

The question is a serious one, but it can be auswered in a few words.

The majority of the people in this country are conservative. The majority are not radical. The majority are not for "peace at any price." There are three facts. Among the peace men in the Democratic party are cornest, anxious and sincere men. They are determined to stop the war and save the country from the ruin they think it will rush on. But they are a minority and they are powerless to effect their own ends. They make the grand error of distracting the conservative party, and declining to act with it because their views are not fully met. The peace men have contributed in two ways to the failure of the elections this fall. In Ohio by the folly of attempting to run their ticket, pure and clean. The reresult teaches them that they are in a great minority. In New York and Pennsylvania by declining to vote the conservative ticket, because it tration to think they can drive through by sheer was a peace ticket and by sometimes talking as military force. Napoleon, in his conversations loudly and bitterly against it as they did against

They have also injured the ticket by loudly would have been willing to vote it not believing

they were repelled by the ardent peace men. We do not charge the lasses of the late elecanother William III , but I would have acted with tions exclusively on the peace party, though in greater generosity and disinterestedness. The Ohio it is plain enough that they were the men discipline of my army was perfect. My troops who lost the State. But they have contributed would have behaved in London the same as they largely to the losses by the imprudent and sometimes unreasonable nature of their political demands and demonstrations. They forget that the English. We should have presented our other men, conservative men, desire peace as much, love it as ardently as they, and that perhaps the way to attain peace may be altogether was to be able to rejoice in the happiness and different from their way. The result of the late elections show conclusively that we cannot attain peace in their own way. They are a minority in the country. They are unable to control public opinion, to change it, or to resist it. We all want peace, and now what shall the peace men do.

since they cannot obtain a majority even in Ohio? There is an old sailing direction for crossing a current which is likely to set the ship on shore. If you have a strong wind, cross as you please. France, then indeed would the national spirit do If you havn't the wind, don't try to head the current; it will set you back; but enter and sail of the Republicans we oppose the authority of with the current, crossing as you go. You will Napoleon; but, in our view, reason and common thus succeed. The man who ferries you over at sense cap stand on their own legs, and need not Niagara never goes out to head the current. If he tried it with a load, he would go to the whirlpool, or destruction. He rows up the shore in the eddy, and at length dashes out in the stream. and the very current itself sweeps him across, as

he shoots into it. Honest, sincere, patriotic levers of their country, among the peace men, should ponder this

on about currents. But they say they cannot conscientiously cease to oppose the war. So the Abolitionists said about the fugitive slave law. Beware of that heresy. As to the unconstitutional acts of the Administration, oppose them firmly and stead-fastly always. Our salvation rests on that. If we remove the barriers which conservative opposition has interposed, the floods of despotism would sweep all liberty away. But since you see that you cannot, by any possibility, control a majority of votes in favor of stopping the war at once; since you know your platform to be wholly unavailable for the Presidential campaign, lay it aside and be content to work with those who will have the next best platform according to your notion. If you can't have "peace at once," then be content to have "civilized warfare, if war must be, and war only and always for peace, conciliation and Union, whenever the enemy will

meet us and talk about it." Be thoughtful and sensible, and let us work together to bring this horrible war to an end by electing a President who will conduct it, while it of that of Carthage. Rome preserved to con- be more willing, as well as able, to make peace than the present Administration. Succeed in that, and we will have peace and Union within them to the full rights of citizenship in the impe- six months after he is President. Recollect always that it takes two parties to make peace, just as much as it takes two to fight. You would prefer a President who will make peace anyhow they pleased, provided they only recognized her But you cannot have such a one. You surely see that plainly enough. Will you then throw the whole country into the hands of the Abolitionists, because you cannot have it as you want

We beseech peace men, especially those who have written to us on this subject, to look calmly and reasonably at it, and confess how hopeless it is for their principles or platform to succeed, and then determine what is next best to do

We must have a conservative President in 1865. The immense majority in the country is conservative. It must be united. The party which has been successful this fall is made up of radical abolitionists and conservatives altogether. Those conservatives belong to us, ought to vote with us, must be induced to vote with us. The bring them to us, and his principles known and recognized as those on which all good men of every party can unite .- [N. Y. Jour. of Com. A False Issue.

The radical press is, of course, making a great

The Recent Elections. The Toronto Leader which is a strong advo-cate of the Southern cause, says of the recent